crops, assuming epidemic form. Experiments on insecticidal methods of control were started in 1948 and pursued for some years at the Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore. The following results have been arrived at from the experiments conducted :—

The paddy jassid is more virulent in well irrigated tracts having a preference to young crops under one or two months. DDT either as spray or dust has a spectacular effect. Between the two forms, the spray has been found to be cheaper, i.e., two lb. of "Guesarol 550" in suspension in 100 gallons of water can be used to treat an acre and the cost of such treatment works out to Rs. 6. DDT emulsion in kerosene though effective is costly. The preference of the pest to small patches of newly transplanted paddy under well irrigation affords a vulnerable point for treatment and it is easy to tackle these limited areas promptly and effectively. Where there is combined infestation by green and white jassids and another fulgorid bug (Nilaparvata lugens) a mixture of DDT 5 per cent and BHC 10 per cent dust in equal proportions has been found to be effective.

Cheap and effective treatment recommended by the Agricultural Department for the treatment of the jassid pest.

The cheapest and most effective method suggested to ryots for eradication and prevention of jassid attack on paddy crops is dusting with DDT 5 per cent dust at the rate of 15 to 20 lb. per acre and spraying DDT 50 per cent in wettable form at 1 lb. in 50 gallons of water at the rate of 80 to 100 gallons spray fluid per acre.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1184 asked by Sri S. Ramalingam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 8th March 1955, page 111 supra.]

The following are the terms of reference to the Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the District Revenue Administration :—

(1) A thorough review of the existing set-up in the Collector's office with special reference to devising ways and means of providing such measure of relief to the District Collector as to enable him to function effectively as the head of the district responsible for the entire field of developmental activity under his charge.

(2) How best to strengthen and tone up the efficiency of Taluk offices which form the pivot of Revenue Administration, and also to make the Divisional Officer an effective link between the Tahsildar on the one hand and the District Collector on the other both in the field of Revenue Administration as also developmental work.

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(3) To go into the question of recruitment, training, periodical refresher courses, etc., of the field staff of the department so as to enable them to function effectively not only as Revenue officials but also as competent development officers.

(4) To make such other recommendations calculated to improve the efficiency of Revenue Administration in the offices of the Collector, Revenue Divisional Officer and Tahsildar with particular reference to the prevention of delays, the various defects in their working, and the specific points requiring attention as mentioned in the Agenda prepared at the Collector's Conference (held in June 1954), viz. :—

(*a*) empowering Personal Assistants with greater statutory powers so as to give real relief to Collectors,

(*b*) the revision of the District Office Manual so as to improve the speed and quality of correspondence,

(*c*) the holding of periodical refresher courses for officers and subordinate staff of the Revenue department,

(*d*) the retention of the special election staff in Taluk, Divisional and Collector's offices as a permanent measure,

(*e*) improving the procedure of maintaining the personal files of Upper Division Clerks, Division Head Clerks and Taluk Head Accountants by Collectors,

(*f*) proposals for strengthening the offices of the Revenue department to overcome post-war inefficiency in District Administration,

(*g*) proposals for transferring the work of survey records and maintenance from the Survey department to the Revenue department,

(*h*) the sanction of the posts of typists for Taluk offices,

(*i*) introduction of more detailed training for Revenue Inspectors both in regular items of revenue work as well as in survey and land records maintenance work which could be entrusted to them,

(*j*) the appointment of Headquarters Deputy Tahsildars for heavy taluks,

(*k*) the upgrading to the Deputy Tahsildar's grade of the posts of Taluk Head Accountants and Head Clerks of Revenue Divisional offices, and

(*l*) the upgrading of the post of Magisterial Head Clerk in the Collector's office to that of a Deputy Tahsildar.

(5) To make specific proposals for the employment and absorption of Revenue subordinates affected by the introduction of the Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive in the districts.

(6) To make proposals to bring zamindari areas taken over by Government, in line with the regular district administration.